## NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S VOICE.

LIFTED IN DENUNCIATION OF USURPA-TION, CENTRALIZATION, AND THE ELECTORAL FRAUD OF 1876.

Mr. Conkling's Argument Hiddled-The Con stitution Must Not be Violated-Seeking to Hemove Wall Street to Washington-Republicans Wronging the Public Credit-The Period of Inflation and Speculation and

the Party that was Responsible for it. Chickering Hall was filled with a select andience last night on the occasion of ex-Gov. toratio Seymour's address on the issues of the campaign before the Young Men's Democratic Club. The demand for tickets was greater than could be supplied by the capacity of the hall. Many ladies were present, and every seat was filled long before the doors were opened to admit the very few who were admitted without ckets. The platform was decorated with portraits of Hancock and English surmounted with flags. The national airs were played upon the organ by Mr. Mulligan, the organist of St. Stephen's. Among those who sat upon the piatform were ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, ex-Senator Gerard, ex-Mayor C. G. Gunther, Royal Phelps, Moses Ely, ex-Gov, Ingersoll of Connecticut, Erastus Brooks, Everett P. Wheeler, Judge Kilbreth, Simon Sterne, Theodore E. Tomlinson, F. P. Coudert, Surrogate Calvin, ex-Judge Thomas P. Ledwith, Geo. T. Lang-bein, Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, J. R. Fay, Eugene Cruger, Horace Barnard, Joseph H. Skidnore, William Van Wyck, E. L. Purvis, John G. O'Keeffe, R. M. C. Graham, many members of the club, and others. Shortly before 8 o'clock ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorseheimer entered, escorting Mrs. Horatio Seymour and the ex-Governor's daughter and niece. With the party were Gen. Kilby Smith and Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Seymour and Mr. Dorsheimer were recognized and applauded. Soon afterward John McKeon was recognized as he took a seat on the platform, and was applauded eartily. At 8 P. M. the President of the club, Secretary Edgar A. Turrell, and Lyttleton G. Garrettson of the Campaign Committee escorted ex-Gov, Seymour to his seat. The appearance of Gov. Seymour was the signal for a storm of applause, which he graciously acknowledged. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Garrettson, who introduced as presiding officer the Hon. Townsend Cox. Mr. Cox said:

rettson, who introduced as presiding officer the Hon. Townsend Cox. Mr. Cox said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens, Brother Democrats: Imaghier! As President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, I welcome you here this evening in their name. I do not intend to thank you for coming here to night. There are many thousands of your fellow citizens who would very gladly take your places. [Applause.] I think you ought to thank us for the privilege of coming here. [Applause.] Looking over the morning papers. I saw that as high as \$25 was offered for two seats. I think it would have been an excellent idea if we had only thought of it before, to raise a little campaign fund in that way. [Applause.] We did not think of it in time, but you may think of it later. We are deeply sensible of the great honor that has been conferred upon us by our distinguished fellow citizen who has consented to take a long journey to speak before our club. In your presence this evening, we thank him from our inmost heart. We had heped to have with us to-night the President-elect of the United States. [Cheers for Tilden.] We received a letter stating that he could not come this evening. We had expected, also, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock [great applause] he that will be your next President, if every Democrat does his duty, [Applause, I Isee no sign of lukewarmness. I think the Republican leaders believe that he will be the next President of the United States. [Applause and cries of "He will."] The Republicans have endeavored to alarm the moneyed interests of the country. It is their foriorn hope. I think there are about as good business men in the country out of circulation. They are going to try, if the Democratic as in the Republican party. The Republicans are trying to frighten the money of the country out of circulation. They are going to try, to run down the price of stocks. If they succeed in running stocks down. I would advise Democrate to buy. [Applause and laughter.] What Gov. Seymour advises is this, We propose to have a paper ci

the change in the administration of public af-fairs by the election of a Democratic President is a promise of good and not a menace of evil." The paper pronounces as "the baseless fabric of a vision" the claim that is made by Republicans that any change in the administration of public affairs is likely to paralyze industry or turn back the tide of national prosperity. The paper concludes as follows:

We honeatly believe that when the change in the Administration, so auspiciously begun in the election of a Democratic majority to the House of Congress, shall be completed in the installation of the brave, iteres, and vice-freel at Chichandt, the consequent harmony and good feeling will be highly according to the freely and the consequent harmony and good feeling will be highly and add the prosperity of the country will be fully assured, and the prosperity of the country will be fully assured, and established. [Applause.]

be country will be fully assured and established. [Appiause.]

Mr. Cox continued: "It is intended to get up a business meeting in Wall street very shortly on the steps of the Treasury Department. [Appause.] We shall have many eminent men tiere who will make short addresses to the assembled multitude, and we hope you will attend. We think it important that these meetings should be kept up. I think it ought to be stated to every meeting that if Hancock and English are elected, as we expect they will be. Hancock and English will be inaugurated." [Taunders of applause.]

Ex-Gov. Seymour was then presented to the autlence, and instantly every man rose to his feet and gave him a cortain welcome with cheer after cheer. It was for some time in vain that Gov. Seymour essayed to begin, for he was interrupted with renewed cheering. Gov. Seymour spoke as follows:

Address of Horatic Seymour.

Address of Horatio Seymour. With all Governments under all conditions there is the peril on the one hand of resistance to rightful authority; on the other that the Government may through corruption destroy itself. On the one hand the peril of force, on the other that of fraud or injustice. When our fathers framed our Constitution they kept in view both these dangers. To prevent wars, to extend the blessings of peace and good order over our broad domains, they formed our U ion. To save it from the corruptions and errors which would be generated in government legislating at one point for a country so wast and varied in its interests, they preserved the States, leaving untouched their names, their social structures, and the power to direct and control all things that related to their home interest. With great care and wisdom they defined the jurisdiction of general and State Governments. We differ in opinion as to the exact limits exist and are essential to the story of our political institutions. Every investigation of the exist limits exist and are essential to the story of our political institutions. Every investigation exists and are essential to the story of our political institutions. Every investigation exists and are essential to the story of our political institutions. Every investigation exists and are essential to the story of our political institutions. Every investigation of the rights of States would be followed by corruptions and abuses which in the destruction of the rights of States would be followed by corruptions and abuses which in the sai would shaft-rour country into fragments. In no other land are the topics of public discussion of greater dignity or value than those which engage the alternation of the American people. The structure of our society, the nature a our elvilization, the diversified industries of our people, are all affected by the action of our varied political hodies, from the smallest organized on products and of selfash purpose which in the action of the States and of the Union. It is true that there is With all Governments under all conditions there is the peril on the one hand of resistance to rightful authority; on the other that the Govof evil? The subject which should arouse the attention and excite the earnest thoughts of svery American citizen is toward which of these perils are we now drifting? We differ as to the Bowers which our different Governments ought

that there is danger if we err in either direction.

RESISTANCES TO GOVERNMENT.

So far the pending election has been free from the excitement which sometimes marks our political contests. It is a favorable time to note increase in the measures where our union the piace at the instances where our Union has piace at the instances where our union. The full measure of its dangers are felt. It means sisorders and poritional section, when, therefore, at an early day, resistance was threstened in Pennsylvania to the revenue laws, at a time when our new Government hardly felt that it had any cohesive power, our people remained to the support of the measures taken by President Washington to enforce its rightful nathority, at a later day, when we were set one gaged in a war with the superior number, wealth, and resources of Great Britain, prominent clitzens and officials in New England threatened resistance to the military measures of the search, when we were sended in a war with the superior number, wealth, and resources of Great Britain, prominent clitzens and officials in New England threatened resistance to the military measures of the general government. But the body of the States ar "beople remained trusto their sountry. The victory at New Orleans and the treaty at Ghent put an end to the danger, and our Union came out of its trials strengthened, not weakened, by this threatened resistance to its rightful authority. In the progress of difference was expressed whether the doubt of the world. At the outset of the controversy growing out of the world. At the outset of the controversy growing out of the world. At the outset of the controversy growing out of the world. At the outset of the controversy growing out of the world. At the outset of the controversy growing out of the world. At the outset of the co to exercise, but we cannot differ as to the fact that there is danger if we err in either direction.

RESISTANCES TO GOVERNMENT.

So far the pending slection has been free from the excitement which sometimes marks our political contests. It is not the influences which tend to primare the welfare of our country or to endanger its presented on the influences which tend to primare the profit of our country or to endanger its presented on the influences which tend to primare the profit of the country or to endanger its presentances where our Union has been periled by resistance to its rightful authority. It is in the nature of violence to arouse the public mind. The full measure of its dangers are felt. It means disorders and porition all forms of social business and political action. When, therefore, at an early day, resistance was threatened in Pennsylvania to the revenue laws, at a time when our new Government hardly felt that it had any cohesive power, our people railied to the support of the measures taken by President Washington to enforce its rightful authority. At a later day, when we were yet one of the feeble powers of the earth, when we were engaged in a war with the superior number, word in a war with the superior number, were the companied of the control of the country. The viceory at New Orleans and their early at Ghen put an end to the danger, and our Union came out of its triais strengthened, to the suthern States and produced a contest in many wars the most remarkable for its cost of blood and treasure in the history of the world. At the outset of the controversy great indifference was expressed whether the disonation and the resistance cannot be over-estimated, it still remains true that in each instance when they have been exerted against the Union it has been made more complete and triumphant that it was accepted by those over-owne on the battle field. While these dangers from force and resistance cannot be over-estimated, it still remains true that in each instance, when they have been exerted

DANGERS FROM USURPATION.

stitution of our country perishes. We all agree in this.

DANGERS FROM USURPATION.

To put in a strong light the duty which the people of the North owe to themselves and their country, of making a scrutiny into the practices of our Government, to learn if it is invading their rights and interests. I avail myself of the statements made by the senior Senator of the State in a speech recently made in New York. As it is true that the largest share of the population, of the wealth, and of the varied interests and pursuits of our people are in the Northern section of our Union, they will suffer most by unwise legislation. The North will wrong itself if it allows its attention to be drawn entirely from its own affairs by prejudices against others. Mr. Conkling shows in a clear way that the great volume of the commerce, of the bank transactions, of amounts accumulated it savings banks, of capital in railways of manufacturing and mining products, and of other interests affecting the welfare of society are at the North. He shows how much larger the percentage of these interests are in comparison with those of the South. At the North, then, we find the greatest liability to injuries from unwise legislation, the strongest temptations to fraud and corruption, the most urgent reasons for care and wateful meas against abuse. It excites surprise when we seek to enter upon this duty that we do not find that those who have controlled the Government so many years are willing to cooperate with us in wholesome examination. They turn away the public mind from the subject by declaring that the pending election is a sectional contest, and that we must give up our thoughts to strictures upon the conduct of the minority in the South and to questions affecting the minor interests of others, and not to our greater concerns at home. Our merchants, manufacturers, farmers and me

merchane, manufacturers, armers and merchanics are liable to the greatesterial of medicinal and the control of their pursuits are allowed to meddle with them in the way of law making. The Senator, therefore, in his able review of the Comparative interests of the North, was made to see the danger which overhum them, if the Government at Washington, which so undequally represents population or pursuits, should legislate unduly with regard to them, so that the southern States. He will be seen that the Southern States are resulted to see the danger which overhum them, if the Government at Washington, which so undequally representations beyond what their numbers would give them, and that it is not just or wise to subject Northern interests to the action of a body thus constituted. But why does he action of a body thus constituted. But why does he not got on and fluish his statements of the provisions of our Constitution that limit the action of our general Government to that it may not become unjust and oppressive as a result of this unequal division of power in its control? He confines himself to threatened evils from the South; he does not state the fact that these evils grow out of the construction put upon the Constitution by those who have controled the general Government for many years. If a real to our general Government for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If a real to our general covernment for many years. If the constitution of the Senate makes it an unfair tribunal, why do Mr. Gartield and others demand that the grad hour representation for greater dangers in the indicate of the constitution, within these the influence of the constitution, within these the influence of the constitution, within these the influence of the

versy. It is a controversy growing out of violations of our Constitution, which, if sustained,
will be perpetual dangers through all the future.

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

All the reasonings of the Republican leaders
are based upon the idea that the questions and
controversies of the day in their present forms
are to continue through the future, and that the
policy of our Government should be shaped
with regard to events as fleeting as time. They
shut their eyes to the history of the past; they
shut their eyes to the history of the past; they
shut their position, think of the truth that dissensions in the future, as in the past, will appear
in varied forms and grow up in various quariters. The first threat of disunion was uttered
upon the floor of the Seante by Josiah Quincy,
one of the most able and distincuished sons of
Massachusetts. In the debate on the Louisiana
question, in 1811, he said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion
that if this bill passes, the bonds of the Union
are virtually dissolved; that the States
which compose it are free from their moral
obligations, and that as it will be the right
of all, it will be the duty of some to preare
definitely for a separation—amicably if they
can; violently if they must." At an early day
Mr. Hamilton, with all his distrust of the Constitution, sent word to the citizens of Boston to
stop their threats of disunion and to let the
Government stand as long as it would. When
our country was engaged with the superior
power, population, and resources of Great
Britain, when its armies were upon our soil,
when the wails of its Cantiol were blackened
and marred by the flees kinded by our loss,
the leading officials and citizens of Boston to
stop their threats of disunion and to let the
Government stand slong as it would. When
our country was engaged with the superior
power, population, and resources of Great
Britain, when its armies were upon our soil,
when the wails of its Continuation of the
other controlled to the controlled to the
distance and, being void, can derive no validity from mere judicial interpretations." The above quotations are from resolutions reported by a committee of which Benjamin F. Wade. United States Senator from Ohio, was a member, at a convention over which Joshua Giddines presided. This was in 1859, just before the South entered upon the movements for secssion. When the anti-slavery agitation began, those engaged in it took the extreme State rights view throughout the North and West. These changes in the past admonish us of changes in the future, and that it is as unwise to hate the South for its past errors as it would be to war on Northern or Western States for like heresies, for those are as guily who originate as those who act upon them. It is true that the action of the South threw into the shade all other attempts at open resistance. The cost of blood and treasure involved in the contest made the despest impression upon the public mind. It is sacrification to use this feeling as a cover for schemes of nationalism. To turn the public mind from a scrutiny of the purposes of those who seek to change the character of our Government has been the untiring efforts of a class of leaders.

serotiny of the purposes of those who seek to change the character of our Government has been the untiring efforts of a class of leaders.

THE INJUSTICE OF CENTRALIZATION.

Let us see the significance of the demand of Mr. Garfield for more jurisdiction. He says to New York, Pennsyvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Winconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, and Massachusetts, where a majority of our citizens live, Give up to us the control of your commerce, your industries, your productions. He sets no limits to these interferences with their domestic concerns. Even with regard to education, which he admits belongs to the States, he proposes to evade the Constitution by giving what he calls "generous aid." This generous sid is to be drawn from the people by taxation, and distributed by the officials of the Government. It gives it control of a subject which he concedes belongs to the States. In this casy way, by the mere use of a phrase, "generous aid." he shows that he never allows the Constitution to stand between him and any persons or any purposes he wishesto aid. The great and sacred objects of education could be harmed in no way so fatally as to take it from the charge of those most interested in its diffusion, and from communities which are elevated and made intelligent by the very duties of promoting learning and virtue.

To whom are the American people asked to surrender the centrol of their own affairs, beyond the requirements of the Censtitution? To about one-litth of their fellow citizens. Through their Senstorial representatives, these can prevent the repeal of a bad law, or the passage of one demanded by the rights and interests of the majority. They can reject the President's nominations. In a thousand ways they can reach the interests of the great members of our Union as well as their own people? Not Some of them aways the number of those who command the Senate. Do these minor States understand the interests of the great members of our Enion as well as their own provided their constitution in the Senat THE INJUSTICE OF CENTRALIZATION.

age, for plunder. They make these not only of advantage during their terms of office, but means by which they renew the tenures of their positions. They gain the influence to reselect themselves. They feel at length that they are the Government. Even the Republicans, at times, cry out against the vast political machinery which oppresses them as well as the country. Yet their candidate, in clear, strong terms, demands more power. If his mode of dealing with the Constitution is to prevail, he may be right in upholding the theories of Mr. Hamilton. If officials are to hold power indefinitely, it is better they should do soly virtue of a change in the Constitution, and not by the vices of corruption and usurpation.

REPUBLICANS WAR ON NEW YORK.

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REPUBLICANS WAR ON NEW YORK.

What do we gain if we listen to appeals which aim to excite our prejudices against the South? It is a law of Individual life that the man who hates, and not the man hated, suffers most from unbreathy passions, from neglected interests, the property of the property of the property of the truth was not a store. Huster of the truth was not store illustrated by the notice that the store in the property of the property of the store of this truth, which was not the lengthened strides toward the control of the property of the store of the property of the store of the property of the store of the store of the store of the property of the store of

THE WRONG DONE BY THE REPUBLICANS TO THE

THE WRONG DONE BY THE REPUBLICANS TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS.

It has been claimed by Republican speakers that their party has saved our country from the disgrace of repudiation. A statement of facts will show that this is the reverse of the truth; that the peril of this discredit was due to the action of their own administration. This excited prejudices against bondholders, and placed a large share of our citizens in conditions which excited the fears of many that resumption would bring ruin to them.

The State of New York borrowed money to make the canals, which gave to it and to this city so much wealth and prosperity. The lender gave coin, or its equivalent, for its bonds. When the interest upon these fell due, in 1863 and 1864, a Democratic Governor implored the Legislature to save the honor of the State and pay this interest in money as good as that which it got. Every Democrat in the Legislature voted for the honest course; every Republican voted against it, under influence of the lenders at Washington and elsewhere. This was the precedent for repudiation, from the great commercial State of our Union. After a time, the question came before the Supreme Court of the United States, if the legal tender act compelled creditors to take depreciated currency, when they had loaned coin, or its equivalent, before question came before the Supreme Court of the Enited States, if the legal tender act compelled creditors to take depreciated currency, when they had loaned coin, or its equivalent, before the passage of the law. The court scided in favor of honesty and decency; that the debtor was bound to pay in money as good as that which he borrowed; that there was no reason, law, or justice in allowing him to defraud his creditor, upon the pretext that the necessities of Government, after his contract was made, had compelled it to issue legal tenders for all future transactions. Thereupon a Republican administration added two Judges to the court, who overturned the honest decision, and held that Congress meant such repudiation by the terms of the legal-tender act. But the gravest wrong was perpetrated at the close of the war. During its progress the rise of values enabled debtors to pay off their obligations. There never was a time in the history of our country when our people owed so little; for men had looked forward with some fear to the close of the war, and had taken care to pay their debts before there would be a change in the value of the currency. When the war ended, and the wants of the Government fell off, there was a creat surplus of money beyond the needs of business transactions. If, at that time, those in power had duly contracted the expenses of the Government, so that they would not have been more than a third greater than they were before the beginning of the contest, the amount they could have reduced its obligations, and have added to its credits, to a degree that both its principal and interest would have been cut down to a point that would have left no doubts in the mind of the world of our ability and purpose to maintain the honor of our country. In the place of this honest policy the supenses were greatly incorporations, and thate length the inevitable collapse occurred, overwhelming so many in ruin. If I mistake not, the gentleman who presided at a meeting in this city a few days since urged the poli

manded that the currency should be made good for all classes of creditors. In a speech I made in 1867, at a call from a State Convention to speak to it, I said, with regard to legal tenders: "If it is repudiation to pay such money, it is repudiation to keep if debased by waste, by partisan plans to keep our country in disorder. Give a decent credit to our bonds, and we can make new loans."

In Maych, 1868, at a convention to send delegates to the National Convention, this was said: "A return to economy, honesty, and constitutional order is demanded alike by the interests of the fixpayer and the public creditor, by the bondholder and the laborer."

THE REPUBLICANS EXCITED WILD SPECULATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES ABOUT CURRENCY.

We charge that the Republican administrations, from the close of the war in 1867 to 1877, inclusive—a period of eleven years—not only practised repudiation, but by their conduct of public affairs instigated the controversies with regard to the currency and public debt. These never would have been excited under a wise and honest policy. Every business man knows that there is no form of repudiation so common and dangerous as that where the debtor, loudly professing his honor, at the same time wastes or misupplies his resources. This is a true of States as it is of persons. If, when the war was closed, the Government had cut down it expenses, as it should have THE REPUBLICANS EXCITED WILD SPECULATIONS

this there are not included the cost of pensions, of interest, or the payments on the public debt; only the ordinary items for the War, the Navy, and the Indian Departments, and the miscellaneous costs.

Before the war, the bighest expenses of Government were less than one-half this sum. If, from 1807 to 1877 inclusive, the Government had spent one-third more than it did annually from 1856 to 1861, it could have applied five hundred millions more than it has done toward the payment of its obligations. To show its extravagance, let us take the cost of the navy for the same eleven years of peace. There has been spent upon it more than two hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars. This was directly after an expenditure of more than three hundred and first willions from 1852 to 1856, inclusive. From the foundation of our Government to 1807, its whole cost was only seven hundred and seventeen millions. We have spent more than one-third in eleven years of peace of the sum expended in seventy-five years, which included the events of three wars. Yet this period of more than three-quarters of a century covered the war with the South, our invasion of Mexico, and the last war with Great Britain, when we gained so many triumphs upon the ocean. It was also during this long period that our shipping was only second to that of Great Britain. While we were wasting this vast sum, we have had but a small and waning carrying trade, and now we are told that our navy is almost worthless, in comparison with that of other powers.

If the taxes upon the people had been honestly applied, there would have been as good as gold. The public believed the charge made by members of this Administration against the Republican party in the words of Mr. Schurz: The party, in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, has shielded fraui and corruptions, led to irritations that for a time unsettled the public mind. If the Republican party claim merit from the results of prosperous seasons, of falling harvests in other countries, of the skill and abor o

we have the poor consolation of another con-can abandon our canals and destroy the com-mercial advantages of the West and New York. It is a grave evilwhen jurisdiction is suddenly extended over great and varied interests, where it has heretofore been unknown since the estab-lishment of our Government. It does not mere-lishment of our Government or only ambarrass insmed to our Government. It does not mereity give power to new courts, or only embarrass
by proceedings with which business men are
not familiar, but it makes a sudden change in
the laws which affect rights and properties. The
maritime law now established changes the legal
rights of persons and of property.

congressional interpretation with the canals to maritime law do not stop there. It makes a foundation for a claim that Congress has a right to interfere in their management. A movement in that direction is not merely to be leared: it has aiready been made. In March last Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, a distinguished Republican leader, offered a joint resolution in Congress that a Commission be appointed to be made up of three Senators and three members of the House, to inquire what Congress should do with regard to transportation among the States by land or water routes. He asserts that "the railroads and canals, as highways of State intercourse, have come as legitlmately within the commercial power of the national Government as the lakes and the seas." What is the scope of this spacen and resolution? It means that Congress intends to seize upon the control of the free competing routes by lakes and canals. Now, combinations for rates of carrying can only be formed by corporations. The lakes, canals, and rivers are free for the use of sil, and this fact has, by competition, kent down the charges to 1954 degree that we are able to export our farm products to Europe. But there is a furking purpose, in some way, to destroy this free competition. What with needple of the great States of the West, or husiness or commercial men in all parts of the Union, think of these phases of nationalism? If the Republican party succeed at this election, Mr. Garfled will point to his speeches, the Senators will refer to their action in ways like that of Mr. Cameron, and will claim that the public have indorsed their views of nationalism, and they will go on and assert further rights of jurisdiction. Where will the weight of this fail? Not so much on the South, with the septicular pursuits, and with products where they have a monopoly in CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE which the weight of this fall? Not so much on the South, with its agricultural pursuits, and with products where they have a monopoly in the markets of the world, but upon the varied, extended, and complicated pursuits of indus-try and commerce of the Northern and Western States.

ELECTION OF 1876.

A majority of the American people feel they were wronged by the decision which put Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair. It was made hayes in the Fresidential chair. It was made by a partisan vote against the recorded wishes of the people. Not only the final act, but the early steps leading to the result were marked by facts which will stand out on the pages of history as acts of usurpation, springing from numberless schemes at the Capitol of the Union, srowing out of the system of centralization. If, in a mere contest between private citizens, the winning party should shower honors and emoluments upon the Court, the jurors, and the witnesses who gave him a verdict, the moral sense of the community would be shocked and the public voice would ring out with cries of fraud. Yet, in this matter, the members of re-turning boards, the ready witnesses, the skilful

lations that brought upon all classes so much ruin and distress in 1873. Official reports show the truth of this charge. During the period of which I speak, the expenditures amounted to more than one thousands in hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, making a yearly average of more than a hundred and forty-nine millions and five hundred thousand dollars. In this there are not included the cost of pensions, of interest, or the payments on the public debt; only the ordinary items for the War, the Navy, and the Indian Departments, and the miscellaneous costs.

Before the war, the bighest expenses of Government were least han one-half this sum. If, from 1867 to 1877 inclusive, the Government his depent one-third more than it did annually from 1856 to 1861, it could have applied five hundred millions more than it did annually from 1856 to 1861, it could have applied five hundred millions more than it did annually from 1856 to 1861, it could have applied five hundred millions more than it has done toward the payment of its obligations. To show its set of constructions by filling it with glittering prizes of wealth or ambition for those who will the passage of gold.

THE DANGER OF CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.

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It is said by the Republican speakers that they want no "change." Neither do we want a change in our system of government, under which we have grown so great and prosperous. The industry of our people and the bounties of Providence have lifted us above the distress which was brought upon all classes by wild speculations. These grew out of the Republican policy, which used the money drawn by taxation from the people in wasteful expenditures, and led all classes to look for wealth, not from industry and economy, but from specious and demoralizing schemes. We protest against changes which will enable officials at Washington to meddle and interfere with the prosperous pursuits of our people. We are protesting against untried theories which seek to change jurisdiction from the people to officials at Washington. We are combatting the theories of Mr. Garfield that the Government is changing, and ought to change. The Democratic party protest against this action, which unsettles the policy of our Government, which threatens disturbance to all its business pursuits, by putting control into the hands of those who know less than our clitizens about their own affairs. We reluke the theories of Mr. Garfield with words from the farewell address of Washington: "Let there be no change by usurpation." Let there be no change by usurpation for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

CONCLUSION. THE DANGER OF CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.

states of the control They were governed in marking out its grants and its limits, by truths and influences which grew to upon our soil from the time of the first settlement of civilized men in the then whiderness of this continent. To me all its words and provisions are sacred. I shall never all into the conceit of placing my theories and speculations above the law written by the greatest and purest men known in our history. I have freely offered my life to defend our flar, the emblem of our Union and its States, and, with God's help. I will take care that the Constitution, of which that flag is a type, shall suffer no dishonor, no blemish, while it is my duty to protect, defend, and uphold it."

Gov. Seymour spoke in a clear, strong voice, and he was listened to with rast attention. Every point told with effect. Never before had such enthusiasm been had in Chickering Hall. Nearly every sentence was punctuated with applause. At the point where the speaker said he forgot his weakness when he stood up to sheak of the wrongs of his country, the building shook with applause. He nderess to business men and his comparison of the candidates were productive of great enthusiasm.

At the close of his address there was a persistent effort by the audience to set a speech out of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer. But he persistently refused to speak, and, on motion of Capt. G. Henry Withaus, a vote of finnise was passed with a vocilerous. Age, for Gov, seymour's attendance and speech. On motion of Mr. Cox, three rousing cheers were given for Hancesk and English, and the vast meeting dispersed. Many signatures were obtained to the paper presented for the consideration of business men.

dozen or more men, irrespective of politics, in every county in the State. In this way he has been enabled to make a careful and what he believes a trustworthy poll of Indiana by counties. The pluralities for the Democrats aggrecate 16,995; for Republicans, 10,784, giving the State to the Democrats by 6,211. This estimate is about 2,500 amajor than the estimate of the Democratic State Central Committee, who obtained their figures by a poll of the State.

At a meeting of the Constitutional Union Association last night in Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry A. Poweil, paster of the Bushwick Re-formed Church, who has been a lifelong Re-publican, announced his determination to yote and speak for Hancock and English. He said that he believed in the restoration of friendly feeling and harmony between all parts of the country. \_\_\_\_

An American Naval Victory Recalled. London, Oct. 8.—James Coull, the sailor who steered life Shannon in the action with the Chesapeans of Reston Harborin 1813, ded on Oct 1, aged 35 years, and was buried with military honors.

American Star Soft Capsules

Doctors can always rely on for speedy cures. All drug-

### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. TWO JUNCTURES WHEN HANCOCK WAS TO BE PLACED IN COMMAND.

Statement of Facts by One Who Is in a Ponot Finally Made-Grant's Allegations Con-tradicted in Another Conspicuous Feature.

A gentleman intimately conversant with the facts, furnishes the following statement relative to the proposed promotion of Gen. Hancock, on two occasions, to the command of the Army of the Potomae:
"Late in the fall of 1863, some months after

the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Meade made an advance from the Rappahannock against Lee, which ended in the operations near Mine Run. After a few days, Meade was foiled, and returned to his cantonments. Congress was about assembling, and great dissatisfaction and gloom were felt throughout the country. Members of Congress demanded a change of com-manders. Gen. Hancock, having previously heard of the proposed advance on Richmond as he was recovering from his Gettysburg wound in St. Louis, and being the permanent commander of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, comprising from 20,000 to 30,000 men, proceeded at once, though far from well, to Washington, to resume command of it. Before he reached this city the action of Mine Run had been fought, and the army had returned to its cantonments north of the Rapidan. Gen. Hanceck was de-tained by Stanton and Gen. Hallock, under the auspices of President Lincoln, for a month, with a view of placing him in command of the Army of the Potomac in case public opinion demanded a change. Gen. Hancock advised that no change

Worker in the \$20 Cause.

# A Contribution from a Nameless and Humble

There was published in this city yesterday a despatch from Chiengo containing a letter purporting to have been written by an who for many years past has been near to and Nearly every sentence was punctuated with applause. At the point where the speaker said he forgot his weakness when he stood up to speak of the wrongs of his country, the building shook with applause. His nddress to building shook with applause. His nddress to building shook with applause. His nddress to building ness men and his comparison of the candidates were productive of great enthusiasm.

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An Estimate of Indiana's Vote.

Indianate of Indiana's Vote. in the confidence of the General." The letter

## Republican Money for Greenbackers. Col. Jesse M. Leathers of Kentucky, a speak-

Col. Jesse M. Leathers of Kuntincky, a speaker and organizer in the Greenback party, has written as expose of the biggain between the Greenback and Republican parties, in which he says.

Gen. Sharpe admitted to me in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, ministrately after the Greenback Schulane Couven that, that is ourse of James, has newly elected that in the words he says and with many to early at the samination. New York, he having his he east, that (our votes and of very five cast for that party would come from the Democratic party.

# Flizgerald's Leap for Liberty.

Thomas Furgeraid, while on his way to the Trenton state Fried on Thomas to save a term of two years impressment for stealing a dismond its, picked the lock of his hander?—with a toolingst, and jumped from the train near forence Station, N. J. Sheriff from the train near forence Station, N. J. Sheriff conter and his decades, who were in the train with other prisoners, gave share, and reaught Pitzeraid as he was making for the woods. He was had with ropes and taken to prison.

# Crushing a Wharf.

The steamship Neckar of the Bremen line which arrived at her would in Hoboken vesterday, while sing anoked into the first rangement the wharf. The,

Haie's Honey of Herehound and Tar has literally snatched many a consumptive from the grave. Fibe's Toothaghe Drops cure in one minute.—40a.